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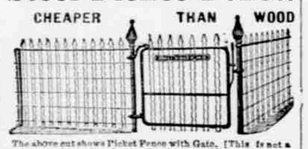

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EVENTIDE.

The daylight dies, the evening air
Is still and very soft;
The milk-cream makes a drowsy hum
About the gray old mill;
The fleet of sheep is mad'e full and deep
From the pastures on the hill.

Now every rude and jarring sound
That vexed the clamsh day
Is hushed to rest, the tired winds
In whispers die away;
Across the darkening fields I hear
The schoolboy's call at play.

Down the still stream the city bells
Come dropping clear and thin;
On purpose-unlaced I eet the night,
The tranquil night, draws in.
The dreaming air is sweet and rare
With the smell of jessamine.

The gloaming, like a halo grave,
Rests on the village church;
The fading lights gild tenderly
The little lived porch;
Or ever the yellow harvest moon
Hath lit her ruddy torch.

Or, might the peace of the twilight hour
Drop deep into my breast,
And quiet there each daylight care
That on my spirit prest,
That my heart might be unfettered, free,
And like nature's heart—at rest!

—Golden Days.

MISS BELINDA'S BEES.

How They Assisted the Little God of Love.

When the city visitors who swarmed around Maple Center and registered their names by the score in the books of the village hotel strolled out on the Maple road they always stopped at the Bubble farmhouse and cried: "How exquisite! How picturesque!" And, for the life of her, Miss Belinda Bubble did not know why.

"It ain't as if I could afford a coat of paint to the old house," said she. "It's just a slate brown, with winter storms and summer suns; and the grape arbor's all a-tumblin' down for lack of a brace or two of solid timber; and the well sweep ain't half as convenient as Mrs. Claghorn's new chain pump, no way you can fix it; and the stun' wall's all overgrowed with them pesky runnin' vines and briers! To be sure, the four o'clocks and mornin' glories are sort o' pretty by the fence, and there ain't no prettier hollyhocks in the country than them dark-red and cherry-colored ones jest this side of the pear tree. As for the beehives, I always did like beehives, even if it wasn't for the honey. My mother set a heap o' store by them beehives, and there they've stood, nine of 'em in a row, ever since I can remember. And there ain't no honey in all the county as has got the flavor of ourn. I don't know whether it's Squire Carbuncle's buckwheat field or that there clover medder of Mr. Darnell's as does it. But you can fairly taste the sunshine and the flowers in it!"

And it was a genuine sight, at swarming-time, when Miss Belinda issued forth into the black and booming clouds, all gloved and veiled and tied up in a mosquito netting, with a tin pan and skimmer in her hand.

"I ginerally have first rate good luck with the swarms," said Belinda. "I don't know when I've lost one, if only folks would let me alone. But it's the meddlin' people that come to offer their help that upsets me and the bees. 'Squire Carbuncle, now he's real sensible. He don't never come round interferin'. If he sees the bees makin' up their minds to swarm he jest gets up off his garden chair and goes into the house. For bees, they're dreadful sensible. They have their likes and their dislikes, jest as human creeturs have—and they never could get along with 'Squire Carbuncle!"

Squire Carbuncle was a quiet, grizzle-headed man of fifty, who farmed a model farm, with all the new machinery patents liberally oiled with gold, read the agricultural papers, and was always "just going to" write an article for the Gentleman Farmer. Miss Bubble herself was not much younger. She supported herself in a genteel way by rest-making for a factory in the neighborhood.

"I s'pose," said Miss Bubble, "Squire Carbuncle 'll get married some day, and I do hope he'll choose a sociable wife that I can take comfort with, exchanging patterns and chatting of an evening over the garden fence."

"Belinda Bubble is a sensible woman," said Squire Carbuncle, in his deep, sonorous voice. "To my certain knowledge, she has refused one or two shiftless fellows who wanted to marry her merely to be supported. She's a good deal better off single than married."

Miss Belinda never said a word when Squire Carbuncle's superb liver-colored setter killed her favorite Muscovy duck—and the squire, on his part, condoned the offense, when Miss Bubble's chickens scratched up all his early lettuce and made havoc with his seeding pansies and pinks.

"Neighbors orter be neighborly," said Miss Belinda. "And dog's nature is dog's nature!"

"I must stop up the cracks under the fence," said the squire. "Of course, Belinda can't help her chickens getting through! No woman could."

Thus matters were, when Miss Belinda's cousin, Fannie Halkett, came to visit her—a plump, peach-cheeked young woman who was cashier at a glove-store in the city.

"Cousin Bubble," said Fannie, "why don't you marry Squire Carbuncle?"

"La, Fannie!" cried the elderly damsel, starting back so suddenly, that she stepped on one of the velvet-white paws of the pet kitten.

"Yes, truly, why don't you?" said Fannie. "He needs a wife and it would be very nice for you to have a husband. Now wouldn't it?"

"Go 'long," said Miss Belinda. "I never thought of such a thing! Nor him neither. Go out, Fannie, and pick a mess o' white Antwerp raspberries for tea and don't let me hear no more such nonsense."

"Nonsense!" echoed Fannie, laughing, as she went off with a blue-edged bowl in her hand. "But I think it isn't nonsense at all!"

And among the Antwerp raspberry-vines she talked the matter over with Julian Hall, Squire Carbuncle's nephew, who had come to the farm for a week's trout fishing, and who had developed a very strong propensity for reading novels under the old pear-tree that overshadowed Miss Bubble's garden fence.

"Wouldn't it be nice?" said Fannie.

"Splendid!" Julian answered, leaning over to put a handful of raspberries into the blue-edged bowl.

Whether he leaned too far and lost his footing or how it happened he did not know; but certain it is that, just at that moment, one of the beehives fell—crash!—over among the raspberry bushes. Fannie fled in wild fright, and Julian himself, recovering his balance as best he might, was driven to ignominious flight.

"Who did that?" said Squire Carbuncle, issuing out of the door.

"I'm afraid I did, sir!" confessed Julian.

"And what am I to say to Miss Belinda Bubble?" sternly demanded his uncle.

"I'm sure, sir, I don't know!" answered Julian

"Such a thing never happened before in all the years that we have lived as neighbor to each other," said Mr. Carbuncle. "Of course, the bees have got away and the glass honey boxes are broken?"

"I am very sorry, sir," said Julian.

The squire, an eminently just man, harnessed up his gray pony and drove to town the next day. That evening he called at the Bubble farmhouse with a square package, neatly done up in brown paper, in his arms. Fannie Halkett came to the door.

"My dear," said Squire Carbuncle, "is your cousin at home?"

"Yes, sir," said Fannie, fluttering all over and showing the way into the best parlor, where the blue paper shades were down and the stuffed owl on the mantel trustfixed the chance visitors with its eyes of glittering green glass.

"Tell her I've called on very particular business," said the squire, sonorously.

"Yes, sir!" said Fannie, and away she ran.

"Cousin Belinda, take your hair out of those crimping pins at once," said she, "and let me fasten this blue-ribbon bow at your throat. He's in the parlor. He's come to propose."

"Nonsense, Fannie!"

"But he has! He as good as told me so!" cried Fannie, standing on tiptoe to kiss Miss Belinda's withered apple of a cheek. "Do make haste! Don't keep him waiting. Men don't like to be kept waiting." And she fairly pushed Belinda Bubble into the best room.

"Miss Bubble," said the squire, solemnly, rising to his feet, "I have called to ask if you will accept—"

"Yes, Seth," cried Miss Belinda, flinging herself into his arms. Luckily he had bethought himself to lay the square package down on the table. "Yes, dear Seth, I will. Fannie told me you was going to propose to me, but I didn't believe it. And I'll be as good a wife to you as I know how. And, oh, Seth, I've always loved you since we were young people and went to singing school together!"

The squire opened and shut his mouth as if it were some curious piece of machinery.

"Eh!" said he, staring mechanically at the owl.

"I hope," faltered Miss Bubble, "you don't think I've been too hasty in accepting your offer?"

"No, Belinda, no," said Mr. Carbuncle, swallowing down a lump in his throat. "I am much obliged to you for saying 'yes,' and I am quite convinced, my dear, that you will be a good wife to me."

And so this autumnal couple became engaged; and the squire never told Belinda that it was the colony of Italian bees he had brought her, not himself, to lay as an offering at her shrine.

"But it's just as well," said the squire to himself. "I ought really to be settled in life, and Belinda is a most worthy woman. It is best at times to abandon oneself entirely to circumstances."

"Didn't I tell you so, Cousin Belinda?" said Fannie, exultantly.

One wedding makes many, and neither of the elders was surprised when Julian and Fannie became engaged shortly after.

"The humming of bees will be the sweetest music in all the world to my ears after this," said Julian, fervently.

"I always was partial to bees," reiterated Miss Belinda.—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

A Novel Way to Collect a Bill.

Quite a novel suggestion in the way of bill-collecting was made the other day through the mistake of a man mailing two letters in this city. He had had considerable difficulty in persuading a young woman that his goods had not been sold to her for the mere pleasure of selling, and finally she had dismissed his messenger with the statement that she did not want to hear from him again. Nothing was left for the merchant to do but to resort to the United States mails. He accordingly sat down and wrote to the young woman a letter which was characterized rather by terseness and vigor than by any terms of affection. Fortunately or unfortunately for him, he had a social acquaintance with another young lady in the same house, and while he had his pen he thought he would write to her, too, a personal letter. When he came to direct his envelopes, though, he sent the dunning letter to his personal friend and his personal letter to his debtor. It is needless to say that the mistake was corrected within a few moments after the receipt of the letters, but the debtor's chagrin at the revelation of her position to another was so great that she paid her bill immediately.—Washington News.

Handling Powder in the Navy.

It has long been the custom of ships lying at the Brooklyn navy yard to discharge their powder as precaution against accident, and the regulations as to entering a man-of-war's powder magazine are of the most stringent character. It sometimes happens that a single catastrophe is responsible for extra precautions that become permanently imbedded in naval regulations, and doubtless the destruction of the frigate Fulton at the Brooklyn navy yard sixty-six years ago was responsible for the stringency as to discharging powder. The Fulton was a temporary receiving ship, and one day while the officers were at dinner a gunner entered the magazine without proper precautions. The result was an explosion that blew up the ship and killed forty out of one hundred persons on board.

—Teacher—"Tommy Simpson, have you any good excuse for being late?" Tommy (beaming)—"Yes, ma'am." Teacher—"What is it?" Tommy—"Waffles!"—Harper's Bazar.

A MINER'S LUCK-PENNY.

The Romance of a Daughter of the Australian Mines.

1872.

It is Saturday night on an Australian gold field. The bar of the "Jolly Diggers" is crowded.

News has gone abroad that "Dog" Kellarey has broken out again, and as he always takes care to have his little bouts remembered a crowd soon collects.

On this particular Saturday he has set himself to try conclusions with "Kangaroo Jack" of the Midas claim. It is a gorgeous struggle—even old "Wall-Eyed Bill," who is exacting in such matters, is compelled to admit that. They fight anyhow and everywhere, under tables and under chairs—while the lamps flare, the dogs bark and the crowd expresses its admiration in language full of picturesque detail.

"Kangaroo Jack" tires after the twenty-sixth round, and his friends carry him to his tent minus one eye and plus concussion of the brain.

Then, when "Dog" Kellarey counts his broken fingers, every one suddenly remembers the unguarded state of his tent and vanishes into the darkness, not to reappear until the sound of the coach horn is heard on Portugee hill.

The arrival of the weekly coach, bearing her majesty's mails, is an occasion of great importance, and ranks even before new finds or Warden's decisions.

About eleven o'clock the coach creaks and groans up the street, to pull up before the flaming lights of the "Jolly Diggers." It is a curious, lumbering old construction, riding on leather springs and drawn by five strong horses—a sort of badly brought-up cross between an antique mourning coach and a dilapidated Indian ghari.

The driver, to whom is intrusted the lives and hereafters of the half-dozen passengers, travels the two hundred and forty miles between the gold fields and civilization twice weekly, and is alwa preternaturally thirsty. Custom, however, forbids his leaving the box before he has seen his horses unharnessed and led away and exchanged the usual pleasantries with his own particular admirers. When in due time he does descend, passengers, diggers, loafers and dogs escort him into the hotel and in half an hour the excitement is over.

On this occasion, however, it is destined to last longer; "Dog" Kellarey, advancing, invites the driver to take refreshment.

After complying with the request, that individual gets out to the vehicle, to return with a bundle. Then, unwrapping the shawls, he places on the table a baby girl. She cannot be more than two years old, and is fast asleep, her little head and its pretty curls pillowed on one tiny arm.

Every one presses round to look, with the exception of "Dog" Kellarey, who has no curiosity in the matter of babies. Then questions pour in thick and fast: "Whose is it?" "Where'd ye get the kiddy, matey?" "Whose youngster is it, Bill?" etc.

Any other man would be bewildered—not so Bill Burns. He says slowly and solemnly, as if aware of his unique importance: "For 'Dog' Kellarey!"

"What!" shouts that gentleman, "that's a lie, you Bill! Who says the kid's for me?"

"I do!" replies the driver. "Poll Waites of Wild Dog shoved it aboard, aloud with its duds, for yer. The little 'un's father pegged out on Saturday—'Flash Dick' of Wild Dog creek. 'Is last words was: 'Sen' the kid to my old mate "Dog" Kellarey;' an' so I fetched it along, and the passengers made up the fare among 'em, so there's nothin' to pay—there!"

"Old Dick pegged out!" the "Dog" mumbles slowly—"old Dick pegged out an' sent 'is kid to me!"

The crowd is so tickled with the idea that it ventures upon a laugh.

The laugh decides him, and, stepping up alongside the sleeping child, he sings out: "The kid's mine, an' the man as laughs agin 'er laughs agin' me. Now let's see 'im as is game to grin!"

He has evidently gone home, for no one answers.

Sunday morning, and "Dog" Kellarey's claim is the center of attraction. The little arrival of the previous night plays about his tent door. The "Dog," fearing harm to her from his crowd of visitors, carefully defines his boundary, and threatens dire penalties on the head of any man who crosses it.

News, news!—great and glorious news!

News which runs like wildfire through the Field, which flies from tent to tent—from the police cell on the hill to Dutch Joe's across the flat, past the Eureka, down to the Daydawn—never stopping until everyone has heard it.

"'Dog' Kellarey's proverbial bad luck has turned at last—he has bottomed on the Lead, the new claim has turned up trumps with a vengeance."

It is full of gold—specks, specimens and nuggets. Not nuggets as small as peas, but large as teacups. Not here and there, but in a big deep lead, a fortune at every drive of the pick.

The Luck-penny, who has been sleeping in the shadow of the tent, watches and chuckles at a piece of glittering mica. In his excitement the "Dog" sings out:

"Boys! 'tis 'er 'as done it; there's the lass that brought me luck!"

Three p. m. More excitement!

A nugget weighing fifty pounds. The monster of the Field, a wonder of the country, and a fortune to its finder.

Picks and shovels are thrown down, the roar of cradles and sluice-boxes stops as if by magic, and the excited crowd starts at a run for the claim.

On their arrival "Dog" Kellarey says nothing, but for the second time he carefully points out his boundary. He places his revolver on the cradle, ready to his hand, and, bless you! the crowd understands what he means by that.

The Luck-penny sucks her thumb and crows contentedly; womanlike, she knows she is the center of attraction.

When the last visitor has departed the "Dog" picks her up, and says, emphatically:

"Kinchin! It's you as brought the luck to the old man. Now, look here, three parts of that claim belongs to you, it does!"

And he meant it.

1892.

A bright, fresh morning, with a few white clouds scattered about the heavens, the better to enhance the blueness of the sky beyond. A happy spring breeze dashing round corners, and playing the very mischief with silk hats and dainty skirts, whistling through telegraph wires, and covering the harbor with a coating of continuous white foam. A morning on which to feel thankful for existence.

It is easily seen that something unusual is affecting the inhabitants of Potts Point, that fashionable suburb of luxurious Sydney.

At St. Mary's church door I find a large crowd assembled, representing all ranks of society, and, for the first time, obtained some dim idea of the event I am about to witness. In order to make doubly sure I question an ancient lady, whose dress suggests connection with some charitable institution.

At first she seems inclined to treat my thirst for information with contempt, but finally a desire for gossip overcomes her reticence, and she condescends to tell me all in one breath that "This 'ere is to be the weddin' o' Miss Athelwood; not but that 'er name ain't Athelwood, but Kellarey. 'Er as 'dow'd the alms'ouses down the street—which times bein' bad an' a lone widder as 'ad no 'usband an' whose son is doin' 'is last stretch, bein' as innocent as a babe unborn. An' rheumatiz' bein' that bad, she would curse, only she wouldn't. And Miss O'Sullivan, as lives in No. 9, said as 'ow Miss Athelwood was worth well-nigh 'alf million of money if she was worth a penny—not but that she shouldn't be, seein' as 'ow she had been born on the gold diggin's, and every one knowed them was good times. And a prettier and better lady never stepped, beggin' 'er pardon for sayin' so."

The old woman, once started, was hard to stop. But I was interested in Miss Athelwood, so ventured an inquiry as to her parentage.

"Ah! well may yer say that; not but what yer mightn't understand, seein' as 'ow ye're a stranger in these parts. The poor young dear never 'ad no father to know but Mr. Athelwood, the lawyer. I 'eard tell she were just fetched up from them gold fields by a feller called Kellarey—a miner chap, who give her to Mr. Athelwood along of a fortune which 'e said was 'ers. That's twenty year or more now—the same year as my good man was took by the perlice fer the Orange bush-rangin case, an' 'im not never so much as 'avin' a 'alfpenny of the money, but—"

I stopped the dear old lady's family history by asking whom Miss Athelwood was about to marry. As I put the question an old and villainously dirty swagman placed his roll of blankets down at the church door and pushed his way toward us.

"In beggin' yer pardon," my lady went on, "Miss Athelwood's a-goin' to marry, as it's not in my mind to remember—a dook or a heard, but I can't say which on 'em. Haide-de-camp to the governor, they do say 'e is. But look! look, 'ere they comes!"

Carriage after carriage rolled up to the church door and set down its load of fashionables. Then, amidst continuous cheering, Mr. and Miss Athelwood arrived. She looked surprisingly beautiful, and I noticed that the old swagman was so overcome with astonishment that he kept his eyes staring at the door long after she had passed through it and we had rushed into the church to see the ceremony.

My whole attention was devoted to watching the bride. I could not drive her romance out of my head. She went up the aisle a homeless girl, the product of a gold field, and returned to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," a countess and a member of one of the oldest families in Europe.

After all the carriages had rolled away and I was turning to go the old swagman touched my arm, saying:

"Mister! I'm a-goin' to get yer to do me a favor!"

Asking him what it was, he replied:

"Let's go somewhere out of this, where we're alone, an' I'll tell yer!"

When we had adjourned to a more fitting place my companion spoke.

"I guess you'd call me a liar if I told you that I was she man as brought up that girl as we've just see married? But I am—I'm 'Dog' Kellarey, sure enough, 'im as give 'er into Lawyer Athelwood's 'ands twenty years ago, with 'er share of the mine that panned out so rich."

"Why don't you go to her, then? I hear she's been hunting high and low for you!"

"That's just it; I know she has. But d'yer think I'm a-goin' into the company o' the likes o' 'er friends? Not me! I'd be makin' a fool o' the girl, and she'd be ashamed o' 'erself. No! I've tramped close on four hundred miles to see her married, and now I'm a-goin' back into the bush to-night for good. I want you to write this 'ere in a letter for me—it ain't much. Say: 'From "Dog" Kellarey to 'is Luck-penny on 'er weddin' day,' and put in the corner, 'I ain't forgot yer, mind!'"

I wrote as he directed, and inclosed—what do you think? A baby's little woolen shoe! The old man had kept this relic as his most sacred treasure for nearly twenty years.—Guy Boothby, in Pall Mall Magazine.

Ash Wednesday.

Ash Wednesday is so called from the curious custom of strewing ashes on the head as a sign of penitence. It was probably instituted by Gregory the Great, who was pope from 590 to 604. Originally the ashes were consecrated on the altar before mass, sprinkled with holy water; and signed three times with the cross. During this ceremony the priest recited these words: Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteria. (Remember that thou art dust and must return to dust.) The ashes thus consecrated were then strewn on the heads of the officiating priests and the assembled people. The ashes were usually obtained by burning the palms consecrated on the preceding (Palm) Sunday.

—Conundrum—"What's the difference between a cat and a legal document?" Answer—"The one has clawses at the end of its pawses; the other has pauses at the end of its clauses."—Buffalo Courier.

BLOSSOMS AND GOSSIP.

A Much-Needed Lesson Taught a Meddlesome Woman.

"Joel Simpkins, you don't mean to tell me that some one has moved in the house by the river, do you?"

"No, I did not say anybody had moved in. I only said there had been two women folks looking at it."

"For the land's sake, what is this world coming to? Two women looking at the river house! Well, I never!"

When Mrs. Miranda Simpkins said, "Well, I never!" in that particular tone, you were to understand there was nothing more to be said. But this time there seemed to be, for she continued:

"Well, all I have got to say is that they must be strangers, for of course they won't take it."

"But they did take it," Joel insisted "and they are going to send their servant to clean it for them right away."

"Now, Joel Simpkins, tell me all you know about the matter, and how you found it out."

"Why, Bill Jones told me. You know he has all the money he can make by renting the old house, but between you and me I didn't never believe he would let it. But he has, sure enough."

"For the land's sake—them poor critters going in there! I tell you what 'tis, Joel, it's dreadful, and I feel it my duty to warn them. Where did you say they lived?"

"Goodness me, Mirandy, how should I know where they live?"

"Why didn't you ask Bill Jones? There ought to be something done about it."

"Well, I don't see what it is to us, or what we can do."

"I'll tell you one thing you might do, Joel Simpkins. You might ask Fred Parsons why he don't come 'round here no more. He came half a dozen times to see Sally, and then stopped comin'. If you was the right kind of father, you'd try to make a match 'tween him and our daughter Sally. He's rich—dreadful rich—and our gal don't want to have to drudge the way I have."

"Sally's a heap prettier'n ever you was, but she's jest as bad when her tongue gets to wagging at gossip—and Parsons is a man with enough sense to understand that he ought to keep away," said Joel—but he said it under his breath.

May blossoms and the new tenants had come together, and, though the river house might be haunted, one of the most beautiful orchards anywhere near New York was a part of the estate.

Mrs. Simpkins, directly she learned that a servant was cleaning the river house, started on her errand. As she entered the gate she looked all around, as if expecting to see the ghost then and there. After trying the knocker at the front door with no result she went around to the kitchen. Here she was met by a buxom Irish maid-of-all-work, who was singing at the top of her voice, and worked away with a will, seemingly not caring a fig for his ghostship. On seeing the stranger Biddy stopped, and, resting on her broom, said:

"Morning, mum!"

Mrs. Simpkins paid no attention to her greeting, but blurted out:

"My poor girl, do you know where you be?"

"Shure, and that is what I do, mum," answered Biddy, with a cheery laugh. "Do you know this house is haunted—that every night at midnight old John Smith's ghost goes roaming through it, slamming doors and groaning jest dreadful?"

"Yes, mum," said Biddy.

"And does your mistress know it?"

"Yes, mum—a b'y told her the other day whin she came down here."

"And is she coming in the face of all this?"

"No, mum; she and Miss Nora are coming on the cars, mum."

"Be you an idiot?"

"Yes, mum—or, that is, I don't know, but Miss Nora can tell ye anything the loike of ye 'ud be wanting to know whin she comes. She just dotes on ghosts and such things."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Simpkins, as she turned and left the house, while Biddy resumed her song: "Me Darlint, Sweet Nora O'Neil."

"It's my opinion, Joel Simpkins, that they're a queer lot down there in that river house," said Mrs. Simpkins, on reaching home.

"What makes you think so, Mirandy?"

"Well, I went down there to tell them about the ghost, and would you believe it? That servant of theirs said she just doted on ghosts?"

"What's their name?"

"O'Neil, I guess."

"Didn't you ask?"

"No. I was so upsot I forgot it. But the Irish girl called one of them Miss Nora, and when I come away I heard her singing about her darling, Miss Nora O'Neil, so I reckon that's her name. I jest think that Irish girl is a dumbed idiot."

A few days later Joel Simpkins told his wife that the folks had arrived at the river house.

Accordingly, Mrs. Simpkins called a second time at the haunted house. This time she was met by a middle-aged lady of fine appearance, who greeted her pleasantly, but rather formally.

"How do you do, Mrs. O'Neil?" Mrs. Simpkins said. "I am Mrs. Joel Simpkins, and I am not ashamed of my name, either."

"I am glad to hear of it, Mrs. Simpkins. Will you walk in? You are somewhat mistaken in regard to my name. It is not O'Neil, but Allen."

"For the land's sakes—I thought it was O'Neil. I am sure I heard that girl of your'n singing about her 'darlint Miss Nora O'Neil.'"

Mrs. Allen smiled, and said that although her daughter's name was Nora, Biddy's song had nothing to do with it.

Incidentally, to invest herself with some importance, Mrs. Simpkins stated that Fred Parsons, the richest young man in the town, was paying attention to her daughter Sally. This remark provoked an inscrutable smile on Mrs. Allen's face.

Mrs. Simpkins made a long call, but was not invited to repeat her visit. She told her husband she could not find out anything, and was very sure there was some mystery connected with

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 27, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER, of Union.
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, of Indiana.

THE Kansas Populists have incorporated a woman suffrage plank in their platform.

THE President Thursday sent to the senate the name of Clifton R. Breckenridge to be Minister to Russia, vice A. D. White, resigned. Mr. Breckenridge is now a member of congress from Arkansas. The appointment is is very well received in Washington.

AT least the federal government has taught anarchists, and those dispesed to think with them, one thing. That is, that they will not be permitted to exercise any of the lawless rights which they believe are theirs. The quickness with which their lawlessness was squelched teaches them that their course is nearly run.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOWBRAY, a firebrand of Anarchy, fresh from England, has just arrived in New York for the avowed purpose of establishing a propaganda of Anarchism in this country. It is safe to say that the first violent outbreak on his part the police of the metropolis will convince him that the lot of the anarchist agitator in the United States is not a happy one.

REPRESENTATIVE TUCKER, of Virginia, the father and champion of the resolution for a constitutional anendment to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people, which passed the house on Saturday, is sanguine that the senate will also pass the resolution, and the necessary three fourths of the states will give their assent necessary to make it effective.

A PROMINENT Washington official says the President feels confident that an agreement will be reached on the tariff bill that will be satisfactory all around. Mr. Cleveland is in constant communication with his friends, and, while aware of the feeling that exists in certain quarters, does not believe that it will operate to keep the senate and house apart much longer.

SENATOR WILLIAM FLINN, of Allegheny, who is just back from Europe, says he will introduce in the next legislature a general bill for good roads in all parts of the state. It will first take effect, however, only in counties which have special or local road laws, such as Allegheny, Beaver, Crawford, Erie, Dauphin and Lancaster, and probably a few other progressive counties.

THE cost to the United States of putting down the railroad strike in the West is estimated by Government officials at fully $1,000,000. It may foot up more. The estimates include telegraph bills, deputy marshals' pay and transportation and maintanance of United States troops. The estimate for marshals' pay in Chicago alone is from $150,000 to $200,000, and congress in a few days will be asked to appropriate this, as it is urgent.

THE Pullman Company Saturday declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., though it has so recently brought a disastrous strike upon the country by pleading poverty and bad business as an excuse for refusing to pay living wages to its men. Its hard times seems to be like the school boy's rainy day, "too rainy to go to school and just rainy enough to go a fishing."

The times for the Pullman Company are too hard to admit of living wages and just hard enough to permit dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE strike at Pullman will be brought to a focus this week. Notice has been served on the managers of the car works that unless they make an effort to open their shops all the troops in that vicinity will be withdrawn. Assistant Adjutant General Bayles has come to the conclusion that it is folly to keep such a large armed force around Pullman as long as the company was not making any effort to start its shops. He was ready to concede that a riot would probably follow any effort to begin work, and believing it would have to be put it down, told the officials they might as well fight it out first as last.

SOME idea of the extent of the damage to the railroads by the rioters and firebugs at Chicago may be formed by taking the case of one road, the Pennsylvania, which is by no means the heaviest loser. Up to Saturday night a week ago 667 freight cars of the Pennsylvania road had been burned, beside many signal towers and much other property. Of the burned cars more than 100 were loaded. During all the trouble the Pennsy has maintained an organization of 1,500 people in Chicago, feeding and housing them in barracks and keeping them at work repairing damage done by the rioters. The bill for the colossal losses of this and other roads will eventually have to be paid by Cook county, just as Allegheny county had to pay for the incendiarism and devilry of the mob in 1877. The citizens who stood around and smiled at the destruction in that year are still engaged in paying the bill.

Thursday of last week the first battle on the tariff between the house and the senate in the open, took place in the house when Mr. Wilson in the House said he was directed by the conferees on the part of the house to report that they had been unable to agree upon the amendments made by the senate to the Wilson bill. In his remarks, Mr. Wilson sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from President Cleveland, dated July 2nd in which among other things Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy: They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government and they are apprehensive that the effect to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that the Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augumented under your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and serious tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consumation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which, in its anticipation, gave us a allying cry in our day of triumph, and which, in its day of accomplishment, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidity and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw material.

We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country.

The party now has that power. We are as certain to day as we have ever been of the great benefits that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people.

It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide. for free raw material.

In this circumstance it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles and that the incontrovertible absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous fdiscriminations and violation of principle?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since then subjectment to any rate of of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith."

A BILL introduced in the house by Congressman Wm. A. Stone, of the Allegheny City district; has passed that body. The bill is substantially as follows: No alein immigrant shall be admitted within the United States unless he or she shall exhibit to the United States inspectors of arriving immigrants at the place of admission, a certificate signed by the United States consul or other authorized representative of the United States at the place nearest where said immigrant last resided, setting forth that the said consul or other United States representative has made an investigation concerning said immigrant and that said immigrant does not belong to the class or classes of alien immigrants excluded from admission into the United States under the provision of the act of congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled, "An act in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract of agreement to perform labor, its amendments or supplements," or by any other law of the United States that now exists or may hereafter be passed. Said immigrants shall, in addition, conform to all requirements of law. It shall be the duty of United States consuls and United States representatives in other countries to investigate and grant or withold certificates, as shall be disclosed on investigations under the directions and instructions of the state department, according to the laws of the United States as aforesaid. This act shall take effect from and after July 1, 1895.

AN 800-pound projectile, twith the explosive force of 400 pounds of powder as a source of energy behind it, discharged from a 12-inch rifle, last week, at the Government Proving Grounds, went through a 17 inch Carnegie Harveyized nickel-steel armor plate, through 42 inches of solid oak backing, through the earth-mound behind it and 300 feet away into the pine woods. There was no known fault in the plate. The projectile cut through it smoothly as if it had been a piece of cheese. All the officials were dumfounded; all theories are at fault; and the experts have been set at guessing again.

A WAR between China and Japan over the island of Korea is probable.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1894.—He must be a queer sort of a Democrat who can get any satisfaction out of the present tariff situation. The report of a general disagreement as a result of nearly two weeks' work on the part of the house and senate conferes certainly does not look encouraging, although some of the gloom is lifted by the knowledge that while the disagreement is for reasons satisfactory to the conferees reported to be general it is in fact only over some half a dozen of the senate amendments, including sugar coal and iron ore, the house conferees insisting that they should go on the free list, as in the Wilson bill, and the senate conferees that they shall remain as passed by the senate. It is not clear just at this time what the outcome will be, but I cannot believe that the Democrats in congress will be willing to carry the disagreement to the extent of allowing the McKinley law to remain in force, as is now being jubilantly predicted by the Republicans. It would be better if the conferees after another attempt fail to reach an agreement to call in some prominent Democrats from the outside and let them arbitrate. The Democratic party has promised the country a tariff law and it will be suicidal for the Democrats in Congress to fail to keep that promise.

The senate committee on territories decided at its meeting this week that although the Utah bill first became a law Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted to the Union at the same time, and directed that bills therefore should be ready by its next meeting.

Political ingratitude is so common in Washington that it seldom attracts more than a passing notice, but the apostacy of Representative Denson, of Albama, who has written a letter announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party and his intention to act with the Populists hereafter, is such a glaring case and and his object so plain to all that it is receiving more attention than it really deserves. Said an Alabama Democrat: "The reason given by Denson for leaving the Democratic party—his inability to support President Cleveland and his financial policy—is absolutely ridiculous when the fact is remembered that he owes his seat in the house to Cleveland, who, during his first administration, appointed him United States district attorney for the northern and Middle districts of Alabama, thus giving him the prominence which enabled him to get elected to Congress two years ago. Now President Cleveland, as all the world knows, has not changed the financial ideas he held during his first term. It is Denson who has changed, and the reason, while obvious, is not flattering to him. The third party has been strong in his district for several years—he only beat his Populist opponent by 1800 votes in a total of 20,000—and Denson believes it will carry the district this year and is willing to be elected to Congress as a Populist rather than to chance being defeated as a Democrat. Such men can be spared by the Democratic party.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, was made happy this week when the house, by a vote of 127 to 81, passed his voluntary bankrupt bill. He has maintained ever since the Torry bankrupt bill was defeated that a majority of the house favored a national bankruptacy law and that it was only because the Torry bill put it in the power of the creditors to force a man into bankruptcy when he considered himself solvent that it was defeated. The vote on Mr. Bailey's bill, which makes a man judge of his own solvency, indicates that his judgment was correct.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, was this week given a hearing, by a subcommittee of the house committee on labor, on his bill providing for compulsory arbitration of all disputes between employer and employes, by a national board of arbitrators. Mr. Springer claims that his bill covers every possible contingency that may arise, and that if it be enacted into a law a long step will be taken towards the solving of the problem which has been so troublesome of late. A number of bills dealing with the same subject are being considered by the sub committee.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, proposes to put the newly-found friendship for silver which so many Republicans are professing to the test, by getting his bill for the free coinage of silver reported from the house comage committee, if he can manage to get a quorum of the committee who are favorable to the bill together soon. Owing to the absence of members and the nearness of the close of the session the chances are against Mr. Bland's succeeding. Another thing that adds to the chances against him is that a considerable number of members of the house, many of them Democrats, are strongly opposed to any further agitation of the silver question at this time, and still more opposed to the taking of a record vote on the Bland bill.

Black Death's Victims.

Washington, July 24.—Additional information regarding the black plague in China has been received at the Marine hospital service through the department of state. Minister Dunn, writing from Tokio, under date of June 16, reports the pest to be on the increase in Hong Kong. Latest advices, he says, are that up to June 7 over 1,300 deaths had occurred in Hong Kong, and several Europeans had died of the plague. A very small percentage only of those who are attacked recover.

In Hong Kong the new cases have numbered between 40 or 50 and 15 or 20 per day, with about 70 per cent of deaths. At Canton it was estimated that 5,000 deaths had occurred up to the 8 of May.

Quarreled Over Beer.

Baltimore, July 19.—The price of a glass of beer was the cause of a duel this evening in which two men received mortal wounds and a third was seriously injured. Harry Ports, twenty years old, was ordered out of John E. Fagan's saloon because he refused to pay for a drink.

He returned in a short while and began firing at Fagan. Fagan returned the fire and both men are thought to be mortally wounded. Samuel Lavize who was standing at the bar, received a bulled in the shoulder.

Sacrifc d His Life.

Sandusky, O., July 22.—John Van Horn, engineer of a passenger train on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking railroad, was killed o -day in a collision about four miles south of this city. His train collided with a yard engine just as each was rounding a sharp curve. All other trainmen saved themselves by jumping, but Van Horn remained at his post, reversed his engine, and probably saved the lives of many passengers. He lived at Columbus, and his wife and two children were upon the train at the time of the accident.

SUIT of Mrs. Ann Small, aged 70, against John Smith, 60 years old, of Detroit, for breach of promise, ended in a verdict for the defendant.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

New Element in Politics.

Preliminary exhibitions of American Protective association strength were given last year in the choice of county officers, the leading example being in Democratic York, where Benjamin F. Frick was elected prothonotary over Andrew Dellone by 351 majority in a total vote of 13,599, the Democratic ticket otherwise going through by an average of 650 majority, and in Lehigh county, where Gossler, Republican, for treasurer, had 500 majority over Nudinger, the Allentown brewer.

These are special illustrations of A. P. A. operations in the line of purely local politics, although the election of Barker, Republican, as treasurer in Cambria, over Bengele, Democrat, by 1,727 majority; the cutting down of Condo's majority in Centre, for sheriff. to 352, and the election of Hoover, Republican, as sheriff of Clinton over McNaul, may be cited as other instances where the A. P. A. asserted itself in politics.

This is the element the leaders of both parties are now considering with marked evidence of concern, very largely for the reason that they can learn nothing of the transactions of the local councils, the number of the latter being 39 in Philadelphia alone; and the concern of the political leaders is rather altogether due to the fact that they cannot gain admission, even after the payment of the fee on application. This is the worry, and A. P. A. officials, whose names never appear in print, except in such forms that members only recognize them, are not at all disposed to relieve their anxiety.—*Phila. Times.*

The Fight Is On.

Houtsdale, July 23.—The long expected trouble with the coal and iron police at Webster, No. 4 operated by J. C. Scott & Sons, has at last arrived. On Saturday night near midnight a large body of miners, composed principally of foreigners, attempted to get past, the deputies fired on them and succeeded in repulsing them. None of the deputies were injured, and it is not known if any of the miners were wounded. During the melee the deputies captured from the men two revolvers, half a dozen axes, a flask of coal oil, and the ground was covered with clubs which the foreigners had been using. The coal oil, exposed clearly their plans; they had intended to burn the tipple and all of the shops. Six or seven of the rioters were arrested yesterday afternoon. Those who were arrested lost their hats during the fight and were thus identified.

Ashamed of His Wife.

Rochester, Pa., July 23.—Mrs. Daniel Arthurs, of Beaver Fails, was in Rochester this morning seeking aid in locating her husband, who, she alleges, a few days ago deserted her, taking with him $2,000 in cash and leaving her penniless. Some three years ago the dwelling occupied by the Arthur family in Beaver Falls was blown up in a gas explosion, one of the children killed and Mrs. Arthur frightfully burned. The Bridgewater gas company settled the case by paying $2,000 damages on account of the personal injuries to Mrs. Arthur, who is badly disfigured and crippled for life. Her husband seems to have been ashamed of her ever since she was injured, and last week took the money paid her and skipped. His wife thinks he is en route to Ireland.

They Fought to the Death.

Henderson, Ky., July 23.—A duel to the death took place at Erin, Tenn., Saturday night. Allen Olcott had betrayed and deserted Virginia Reed on the eve of their appointed marriage and fled. Robert Reed, brother of the girl, learning that Olcott had gone to relatives at Erin, Tenn., started in pursuit. He met Olcott and under cover of his pistol compelled him to walk toward the depot with the intention of taking a train to Kentucky and marrying his sister. At the railway station Olcott fired a ball into Reed's body, who dropped to the ground, but retained sufficient vitality to discharge a shot through Olcott's brain, causing instant death. Reed died an hour later.

Bull Attacked the Engine.

Colorado Springs, Col., July 22.—The passengers on the Colorado Midland train, No. 602, had a narrow escape from d ath yesterday. The train left Denver at 8:34 and was due here at 11:10. Upon reaching a point eight miles north of here, and while running about twenty miles an hour, a big bull which was in a herd of cattle turned and charged the engine. The animal's head was cut completely off, and the engine left the track, running on the ties about seventy yards, dashed into the eastern side of the cut while the tender was across the track and the baggage car plowed into the west bank. The day coach also left the track, but the chair car and Pullman remained on the rails. The engine crew saved themselves by jumping.

A Runaway Horse's Work.

MRS. LOUISA COOK, of 35 Second street, Allegheny, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by a runaway horse which ran through John Horrocks's notion store, 91 Ohio street, where she happened to be making purchases. The horse was driven by William Yoder, and became scared at an electric car near Union avenue. The driver jumped out, and the animal ran down the street, the wagon being torn from it by striking the door of the store in which the horse went. The horse knocked Mrs. Cook down and stepped on her. The woman was injured internally, and had one leg broken. She is at the Allegheny general hospital.

Torn by a Dynamite Bomb.

Uniontown July 23.—The house of James Vaugh, a non-union workman at the Mahoning plant of the Cambria company, was almost torn to pieces by a dynamite bomb early this morning. The dynamite was placed under the window of his bed room. The explosion tore away a section of the side of the house and overturned the bed in which Vaugh and his wife were sleeping. Both were badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt. Vaugh had been threatened by the strikers. A big meeting of strikers is in progress to-day. Several thousand were in line.

THE water in the Frazer, river, British Columbia, has receded very slowly from the lowlands, and many farmers will be unable to cultivate their land this year.

NEWS AND OTHE KNOTINGS.

—Speaker Crisp has been renominated for congress by acclamation by the Democratic convention of his Georgia district.

—A two-year-old child of John Rosasco, an Italian fruit dealer of Meadville, Pa., fell into a kettle of boiling water and died soon after.

—Thomas Lawrence, a blacksmith of Millsboro, near Brownsville, Pa., is missing. He is eccentric, and this is his second disappearance.

—Albert Ward, of near Warren, O., died from pneumonia. He was a believer in faith cure doctrines and refused to receive a physician's attendance.

—While sleeping on a trestle near Brownsville, Pa., Thomas Williams, an employe of the Schmertz glass works, was struck by a locomotive and killed.

—Charles Hare, of Zanesville, O., died from internal hemorrhages caused by a wrestling match in which his opponent planted his knees on Hare's stomach.

—A woman dropped a match in a pan of gasoline while attempting to heat her curling iron. The fire that followed destroyed nine-tenths of the business portion of El Paso, Ill.

—In Franklin county, Me., there is a divorced wife who for two years has been housekeeper for her ex-husband. Things go on smoothly, in spite of the fact that the housekeeper is visited twice a week by an attentive beau.

—By the caving in of the walls of a cistern at Winona, Minn., on Tuesday at the Young Ladies' Catholic Seminary, three bricklayers and a boy 9 years old were buried 18 feet under the earth and brick. A force of men were at once started to digging, but all were dead when found.

—A coke striker named Ewing McCullough attempted to commit suicide at his home Tuesday night by cutting his throat. He had been out of work for almost four months, and through drinking and worrying had succumbed to the strain. Several large arteries in the neck were severed, but medical aid saved his life.

—Mrs. Sarah Wolff, of Bear Run, Fayette county, attempted suicide on Monday morning by shooting herself in the forehead. The bullet did not get through her skull. She said that she had been a burden to her family and wanted to die. She will recover. She is fifty years old, and has been an invalid for a number of years.

—Among the improvements projected for the Fort Ligonier Park is a monument to Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Ligonier Valley's Revolutionary hero. It is almost certain that one of the marks to be erected to the old Indian forts will be placed in Fort Ligonier Park. Other historical relics in Ligonier Valley are the residences of General St. Clair and the old forges and furnaces. There are about a dozen of the latter still standing.

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN.

By virtue of an alias order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in the borough of Summerhill, Cambria County, Pa on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894,

at 10 o'clock A. M. And from time to time there after, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east, 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown; thence south 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown; thence south 70 degree east, 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Meyer; thence south 25¾ degrees west, 200 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Long; thence north 96 degrees east, by lots of John T. Long, Dr. Hendricks, and Wa lace Plummer 126 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall; thence by said lot north 23 degrees east 88 feet to a post; thence by said lot again north 51 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Grist House and lot, situated on Main street in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of Wallace D. Plummer, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling, and also other dwelling.

No. 3.—Residence and store Room, situated at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned; thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 10 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George B. Wike; thence by said lands 2 perches to a post; thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road; thence southward along said road 6 2 perches to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a large frame dwelling and store room.

No 4.—Union Hall Lot, situated in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson road, bounded on the easterly side by Main street, on southerly side by lot (No. 3) of John Brown, on westerly side by lot of John D. Wentroth, and on the northerly side by Jackson road, having thereon erected a large three-story frame building known as Union Hall, and a one and one-half story plank dwelling.

No. 5.—One half interest in a piece or parcel of land situated in Croyle township, known as William Pringle tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Brown & Stineman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Kurtz, the Butler tract, and others containing 24 acres, 127 perches.

No. 6.—One-half interest in the coal and other minerals of 28 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of ground, all known as the William Butler tract, situated in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Pringle, William Murray, et al.

No. 7.—One-third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township and borough of Summerhill bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cambria Iron Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al., and containing 99 acres, 86 perches, and allowances, excepting and reserving the following numbered lots to their respective purchasers, for which deeds have been executed and delivered, to-wit: Lot No. 39, sold to E. F. Byers, Lot No. 41, sold to C. Warfield; Lot No. 14, sold to H. F. Byers; Lot No. 7, sold to John Gallardy; Lot No. 34, sold to William Geiger; Lot No. 5, sold to H. Warfield; Lot No. 57, sold to Jacob Houpt; Lots Nos. 1 and 2, sold to Dr. J. H. Green; Lot No. 3, sold to John Gallardy; Lot No. 43, sold to John Bopp, Jr., Lot No. 10, sold to J. F. McGough, Lot No. 48, sold to S. F. Long; Lot of No. 47, sold to F. Wess, and Lot No. 16, sold to Geo. E. Betts.

No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 16 feet south of line of Pennsylvania railroad; thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post, thence by line of land now or late of P. S. Croyle, south 1 degree west 85½ perches to a post; thence by line of land of C. A. Dimond, north 82 degrees east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard; thence by said line north 1 degree ea 1 91½ perches to place of beginning; containing 36 perches, and having thereon erected a small frame house untenanted.

No. 9.—Interest of assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick Creek; thence through land of Cambria Iron Company, south 38¼ degrees, east 20.36 perches to a cucumber; thence south 21¾ degrees, west 11.64 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees, east 28 54 perches to a post; thence south 49½ degrees, west 17.75 perches to a post near Conemaugh river; thence parallel to said river north 44½ degrees, west 18.6 perches to lot; thence north 4° degrees, west 14.1 perches to a sugar, thence following the direction of Salt Lick Creek north 8 degrees, west 13.1 perches to a white birch; thence 26½ degrees east 10 4 perche to a beech; thence north 67½ degrees, east 5 7 perches to a white birch, thence north 38½ degrees, east 6 3 perches to white oak, and thence north 42¾ degrees, east 18.9 perches to place of beginning; containing 10 acres, 24 perches and having thereon erected one double and four single tenement houses and one small store room.

Will be sold in Sections, or as a Whole to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; one half when the sale is confirmed by the court, and the remainder in six months from date of confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by judgment note or mortgage, with interest, at the option of the assignee.

J. E. GREEN,
Assignee of John Brown and wife.

July 27, 4t.

B. & B.

We Expect You

To send here for your

Dry Goods

And you'll do it, if we sell you the kind you want for less money than any other store will.

Write for samples of any kind of goods you are interested in—we'll send them by mail free and postpaid—then when you get the samples and the prices together you can tell whether our claim has any merit.

General reductions now, throughout the store—Silks, Dress Woolens, Wash Goods, everything—a splendid chance to replenish your wardrobe.

All our fine and finest Ginghams, up to the 40c. ones, are to be sold at

15c. a Yard.

Fine Silk Ginghams, 25c. and 35c., including the most beautiful productions of the season.

Choice, dainty Jaconat Duchesse, for Summer Dresses, 32 inches wide, 10c. and 12½c. a yard.

Two lots White Goods of special interest.

40-inch Victoria Lawn, 10c. a yard.

40-inch India Linen, 12½c. a yard.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S
DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.00 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

J. D. LUCAS & CO.

July 13 3m.

It is Dangerous to leave home at this season of the year without a ready supply of pure whiskey at hand.

MAX KLEIN'S
Silver Age *at $1.50 per quart,*
Duquesne *at $1.25 per quart,*
Bear Creek *at $1.00 per quart,*

are highly recommended by physicians throughout the country. A few drops in a glass of water will destroy all germs.

If your dealer does not handle them, send for catalogue and price list, mailed on application to MAX KLEIN,
No. 82 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY, PA.

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1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

CASH!

THE MIGHTY L[EVER]
THAT MOVES THE MARKET.

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of [sea]sonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE

CALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want **GOOD FLOUR** take your grain to the **OLD SHENKLE MILL** in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG

PROPRIETOR.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on all Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Ingrain Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN

OUTWARD : STEERAGE

TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

jun15 94

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞ Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael C. Neely, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay. JOHN D. LANTZ, Executor of Rachael C. Neely, deceased. Spangler, Pa., June 27t., 1894.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Jones, late of Gallitzin, deceased, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY GILLIS, Administratrix. Jackson Twp., June 15, 1894 3t.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 27, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Thomas Burns, of Gallitzin, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. Thomas Collins, of Bellefonte ar[rived] in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Geo. F. Fresh, Esq., of Nicktown, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—The train on the Blacklick has been taken off until the arrival of more rails.

—On Wednesday the *Herald*, of this place, entered upon its twenty-fourth year.

—Joseph Hogue, Esq., of Allegheny township was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Thieves entered an Altoona business office and stole two typewriting machines valued at $200.

—A Cambria county farmer took 27 tons of hay off a nine-acre field, which is a pretty good yield.

—The decision in the Gallitzin public school case will be filed at the meeting of court on August 30th.

—A beer war at Bellwood has brought the price of the beverage there down to two glasses for five cents.

—An ice cream festival will be held on the lawn of the Disciples' church, Ebensburg, on Friday and Saturday evenings.

—At the meeting of the Ebensburg Building & Loan Association on Monday night money sold at a premium of 30 per cent.

—General Joseph McDonald, of Cumberland, Md., arrived here on Wednesday, on a visit to relatives and old friends in Ebensburg.

—An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or a fall of about 100 tons upon an acre.

—Mr. P. A. Buck, one of Carroll township's leading citizens, was a visitor to the county seat on Monday last, the first time in about thirty years.

—A horse ridden by Master Frank, son of Capt. Blair, Esq., of this place, was struck by a train which he was driving to a pasture on Sunday.

—Newton I. Roberts, of Johnstown, an old time resident of Ebensburg, spent several days in town last week taking a look at the scenes of his youth.

—According to a decision of the supreme court a school director cannot be at the same time treasurer of the school funds. The two offices are incompatable.

—The miners of the Hastings region held a meeting at that place on Thursday evening of last week and concluded to stay out until they get the price they demanded.

—On account of there being no demand for it the Stineman Coal & Coke Company, of South Fork, on Tuesday evening, suspended operations for an indefinite period.

—James Murtha, book-keeker for Chas. Merkel, wholesale commission merchant, of Johnstown, has disappeared and it is said a considerable sum of money went with him.

—Walter Dysert, a well-known citizen of Johnstown, died on Friday morning of heart disease caused by heat. He was 39 years old and had been in failing health some time.

—Adjutant General Greenland last Thursday issued warrants for $25,563.50, the total expenses of sending and maintaining the troops at Punxsutawney during the recent strike.

—Mr. William Bagley and wife, former residents of Carroll township, but now of Altoona, spent several days in town last week on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Isaac Peach.

—Wesley Beyson, an old time Ebensburger, but for a number of years an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, spent several days in town last week visiting his mother and sisters.

—The frame work for a new house in course of erection at Nanty Glo for Isaac Rowe, of this place, caught fire from a passing brush fire close by one day last week and was burned down.

—A fire covering a tree in the field of A. Shoemaker, in the West end of town, was struck by lightning, as was also an apple tree near the residence of James C. Murray in the same locality.

—The date of matrimony between Dr. Frederick, of Spangler, and Miss Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, have been announced for St. Boniface's church at Carrolltown.

—The Clearfield *Record* has changed hands, C. A. Gill, the former publisher and H. C. Work assuming charge of the paper on this week's issue. Its future will be Republican.

—The Bellefonte *Journal* is responsible for the statement that Clearfield county will let her bonders to-day over $60 people confident of support upon the overthrow of the poor of the various townships of the county.

—Samuel Hutz and his wife were arrested in Greensburg, charged with being connected with the Ward gang of robbers, who it is alleged that Mrs. Hutz arranged all plans for the robbers' numerous raids, and have had for court.

—Four murderers in the Pittsburg jail have been condemned to death in September and October one day. James Newell was sentenced to be hanged September 14, but it is possible the sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment.

—The postoffice accounts of the Cassandra postoffice in this county were examined on Friday of last week and the postmaster, Adam Myers, was found to be $380 short. The amount must be made good by the postmaster or his bondsmen.

—Stephen Hare, a Slav, while riding on a car in the mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, on Tuesday afternoon fell under the wheels and so terribly mangled that he died at the Johnstown hospital at 6 o'clock that evening.

—A fight between two tramps in Altoona on Tuesday night, one of them, Henry Kinsey, a glass blower, of Pittsburg, was terribly cut, receiving wounds in the left arm that necessitated his being sent to the hospital for repairs. The man who did the shooting escaped.

—Statistics show that in 1,000 marriages men marry women younger than themselves, 500 marry women of their own age and 91 men marry women older than themselves. The most notable difference in ages was in Camden, N. J., last year, where the bridegroom was 25 and the bride 60.

—James Fox and John Marshall escaped death at Bedford last Sunday morning. Fox is 27 years old, red face, sandy hair, six feet tall, weight 140 pounds, formerly lived in Hollidaysburg. Marshall is 30 years old, five feet six inches tall, weight 125 pounds and is very dark.

—A barn near the mill of John S. Replogle, of Woodbury, Bedford county, was struck by lightning on Friday. Mr. Noel, a tenant, a man whose name we have not learned, and a boy were in the barn, and the men were both killed, the boy, although shocked, escaping. The barn was burned.

—Three highwaymen held up A. Hooks, a one-legged, robbed him of his quarterly allowance of $75. He was on his way home from Kittanning, where he had gone to get his pension check cashed when the thieves stopped and robbed him.

—Mrs. Mary Wagoner, one of the oldest residents of Jackson township, died at her home in that township on Thursday of last week, aged 84 years. The deceased was married twice and is survived by five sons, William Smith, Emanuel Smith, Solomon Wagoner, George Wagoner, John Wagoner and one daughter, Mrs. Joel Simons.

—A lady passenger on an east-bound train lost a $350 diamond ring while washing her hands in a Pullman car a few days ago near Johnstown. The gem fell into the basin and thence made its way through the waste-pipe to the road-bed. The railroad authorities at that point made immediate search for the lost article but without avail.

—A seven-year-old son of A. W. Byer, of Tyrone, crawled into a corn bin on the third floor of his father's mill on Tuesday afternoon. The bin being filled with shelled corn which in process of grinding was passing down a funnel the little fellow was sucked in, and before his perilous position was discovered he was smothered to death.

—In the cucumber season, instead of throwing away the peel and pulp, put them in a jug of water on your toilet table, and wash with this fusion. You may also use slices of pulp instead of soap. Cucumber has wonderful cooling as well as softening properties. Orange and lemon peel used in the same way will keep the water soft and scent it deliciously.

—At a meeting of the South Fork school board on Saturday, F. L. Fiscus, of Indiana, was selected as principal at a salary of $50 per month; Miss Ella Barnett of Roxbery, Miss Mary Kanauer, Miss Margaret Smith, of Indiana, and Miss Anna McBrugh, of South Fork, were selected as teachers of other rooms at salaries of $35 per month each.

—It is interesting to know, as a matter bearing on the present railroad situation, that the damages done in the railroad riot of 1877 in Allegheny county amounted to $3,100,000, and the committee settled for $2,772,349, the Pennsylvania railroad getting $1,600,000. Bonds issued then to meet this debt are now maturing, and this year's taxes are higher in consequence.

—Burgess Lloyd in the *Herald* this week says the destruction of Wm. H. Williams' garden on Sunday night "is a strong argument for putting up cows at night." Will the burgess please suggest something of that kind to the council at their next meeting? We doubt whether that learned body ever thought of it before. Suppose they pass an ordinance to that effect—and enforce it.

—One day recently, while Farmer Bentzel, of near Dover, York county, was hauling hay, the brake of his wagon got out of order. Upon arriving at a blacksmith shop and finding the blacksmith absent, he attempted to fix the brake himself. He finally constructed a temporary lock, but the heated iron set fire to the hay and both wagon and hay were entirely consumed. The farmer barely escaped with his horses.

—The traction thrashing engine which travels by its own power from farm to farm has long been a source of terror to drivers whose teams are so easily frightened by the noisy engines. In Delaware a recent law requires under heavy penalties, that a man shall travel fully three hundred yards in advance of the machine, to give warning to persons driving along the road and to assist in leading horses past the object of terror.

—George Huffman, a wealthy but eccentric farmer of Unity township, Westmoreland county, was arrested Wednesday. The hearing developed the fact that Huffman had kept a horse confined in a narrow stall for three years, during which time he had never been taken out or given any attention. He had an idea that people admired the horse, which was very ordinary, and to prevent this he kept him confined. Huffman was fined.

—On Monday evening the Ebensburg school board selected the following named teachers for the ensuing term at the following salaries. Room No. 1, Allie Lloyd, $34; No. 2, Annie Beynon, $31; No. 3, Myra Richardson, $31; No. 4, Maggie Shenkle, $35; No. 5, Annie Jones, $40. Professor Gibson had been selected as principal several weeks ago at a salary of $80 per month. The schools will open on the first Monday of September for a term of seven months.

—The saw-mills at Sparrows' Point, Md., will commence to-day to saw the logs that were taken adrift in May from the Lock Haven and Williamsport booms. The mills at the point have been closed since May 27, 1895, when the last of the logs were floated down in the disastrous flood of 1889 had been sawed. There are about 40,000,000 feet to be disposed of now, and it is estimated that it will now take a year and a half to complete the work, 125 men being employed in the saw mill and 150 in collecting logs on the bay.—*Lock Haven Express.*

—A lot of cows, whose disposition to be orderly and law abiding, stopped where the Ebensburg cow ordinance began, broke into the garden of William H. Williams, in the West ward, on Monday night and utterly destroyed it. His loss is probably twenty-five dollars, besides the inconvenience that must follow the destruction. And all because Ebensburg's council, instead of passing an ordinance agreeable to the wishes of the people passed a stringent one, in direct opposition to their wishes and one which the council has not the sand to enforce.

—Dr. Wm. A. Garman preserves with care a silver half dollar given him when a youth of fourteen, by Prof. Morse, inventor the telegraph. The Professor, who was stopping at Mr. Garman's father's hotel in Stoyestown, heard the embryo physician express a desire for a pair of mittens, and after the lad had accompanied him in a carriage to Johnstown and was about to return home he handed him the coin and bade him gratify his wish. Young William wisely concluded to preserve the half-dollar and buy a cheaper pair of mittens.—*Somerset Herald.*

—An eighteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simmons, of Pittsburg, died in its mother's arms on Saturday afternoon, while the parents were en route to Wilmore on board of Mail Express on a visit to Mrs. Simmons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shaffer. The child had been sick for some time and the journey was taken with the hope that the mountain air would benefit the little sufferer. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Wilmore Monday, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Long, of the United Brethern church.

—At Morrisdale mines, in Morris township, Clearfield county, the barn of Silas McCallister was struck Friday evening and was burned to the ground. Three loads of hay, recently placed in the barn, a buggy, sleigh, harness, and about one-half ton of chop were consumed, together with all the other contents of the barn. When the lightning struck two horses and one mule were in the stable. One horse and the mule were taken out but the other horse, it is thought, was killed by the stroke and was burned. The loss will reach $500 with no insurance.

—The secret service of the treasury department has discovered a new counterfeit $2 United States silver certificate. The counterfeit is of the series of 1891, W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer, with a portrait of William Windom and a small scalloped seal. The note appears to have been printed from a wood cut plate.

—A murder was committed at Curwensville, Clearfield county, on Friday night about 9 o'clock. Thomas Fallero killed Pacifico Nera by stabbing him through the heart. He died instantly. Both were Italians. The latter was acting as peacemaker between Fallero and one Mike Molar, who were quarrelling over some trivial matter. The murderer escaped and is still at large.

—The Williamsport *Times* tells how William Burrs, a well-known farmer residing at Liberty, was using a mowing machine last Wednesday when the horses ran away, throwing Mr. Burrs in front of the knives. He managed to hold on to the lines, and this saved him from being cut to pieces. As it was his clothing was nearly off his body, and his head and body are full of gashes. Both legs were terribly cut and one of them had to be amputated, while the other is so badly crippled that it is feared he will never be able to use it should he recover, which is doubtful.

—Six boilermakers, names unknown, but claiming Chicago as their place of residence, and who have been engaged in building an iron gas tank in Altoona, got into a fight in the Eighth ward on Monday evening, when Patrolman Al. Burkhart went in to stop the fight and arrest them. They turned on the officer and took his mace, with which they knocked him down and then proceeded to kick him to death. He drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants just below the heart. The officer is badly but not fatally injured, while the wound of the man whom he shot is considered dangerous. Two others of the party have been caught and are under arrest.

—On information of his wife, charging him with desertion and non-support, William Burke was arrested by Constable Roe Saturday afternoon and committed to jail by Alderman Smith in default of $300. The complaint was made on April 20th, but the husband "drew his time" and skipped to Cambria county before he could be arrested. The warrant was sent to Cambria county, but in some manner Burke escaped arrest and returned to Altoona. His father-in-law learned he was here, and, under some pretext, induced him to accompany him to the alderman's office, where he was placed under arrest. In five minutes afterward he was on his way to jail.—*Altoona Gazette.*

A Great Farmers' Meeting.

There will open at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., thirteen miles southwest of Harrisburg, August 27, the largest agricultural exhibition ever held in the Middle Atlantic states. The exhibits alone will cover over 30 acres of ground. Three meetings will be held daily in the large auditorium, which will be addressed by speakers of national reputation. President Cleveland will be in attendance if official duties will permit. The secretary of agriculture will be glad to meet the practical farmers of the country on this occasion. There will be free concerts, musical and literary entertainments every evening during the week. All who can should attend this great exhibition. For full information relative to exhibit space, cottages and tents, wire R. H. Thomas, general manager, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Excursions over all railroads, one fare the round trip.

A New Pension Ruling.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that a soldier of the United States army who was confined as a prisoner of war in a Confederate prison, and who subsequently enlisted or served in the Confederate army for the mere purpose of escaping the hardships of prison life, is not guilty of such voluntary aiding or abetting the rebellion as to bar him from pension.

Where an enlistment and service is sought to be palliated or excused on the ground of duress or that it was not voluntary or was for the purpose of escape to the Union lines, the presumption, Mr. Reynolds says, of voluntary aiding or abetting can only be overcome by the most positive, direct and satisfactory evidence. The uncorroberated testimony of a claimant will not be accepted to overcome such a presumption.

The Fair.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Ebensburg Agricultural Society will take place on their grounds near Ebensburg on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 28, 29, 30 and 31st.

Already the fair gives every promise of being one of the best ever held here. The numerous applications for space from exhibitors from a distance indicate that the exhibition of implements and machinery will be far ahead of anything every seen in the county.

The premium list is a large one and is now out, published in a pamphlet which can be had by calling on the managers or addressing J. B. Denny, Ebensburg, Pa.

Wheat as Hog Feed.

Wheat is selling at fifty cents a bushel in this market, and a good many of our farmers propose to feed it to their hogs instead of selling it at that price. At fifty cents a bushel it is certainly cheaper than corn. A Cherryhill farmer tell us that he fed 200 bushels of wheat to his hogs last year and that he realized over one dollar a bushel for it. It is said that a constant diet of wheat is not the best; but that every few days the hog should have a feed of corn or oats. It hardly looks right to feed wheat to the hogs, but if that disposition of it pays that is the thing to do.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Engine of Large Pattern.

The Pennsylvania railroad tested an improved locomotive built at the Altoona shops last week The engine is a class "P" and number 804. She pulled six coaches between Altoona and Huntingdon, carrying a number of officials of the Pennsylvania railroad. There are many engines of this class on the road, but this locomotive is of the latest model, the drivers being six feet and eight inches in diameter. The test was satisfactory in every respect, and is she stands the wear and tear others of her class will be built for main line service.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, July 26, 1894:

Charles Gorko and Mary Sophko, Johnstown.

Martin Maher and Mary Fitzsimmons, Johnstown.

Oliver G. Plummer, Summerhill, and Myrtle A. Lyttle, South Fork.

Elmer R. Berkey and Mary A. Hershberger, Johnstown.

Peter A. Yeager and Celia Thomas, Elder township.

Thomas H. Miller and Martha A. Hines, Blacklick township.

$1,900,000 Mortgage.

A Hollidaysburg dispatch says the Pennsylvania Midland Railroad Company, owing to a line extending from Altoona to Ashtola, Somerset county, a distance of 80 miles, has bonded its indebtedness for $1,900,000. A mortgage for that amount in favor of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, has been renewed there. Five hundred men are now engaged on construction work and the cars will be running by December 1.

Real Estate Transfers.

Elizabeth Harshberger et al. to J. C. Duncan, Lower Yoder township, consideration $800.

Joseph Jenkins et ux. to John H. Morley, assignee, West Taylor township, $1.

Elizabeth Harshbergeor et al. to J. C. Duncan, Lower Yoder township, $1.

Administrator of Peter S. Weakland to Cambria Coal Company, Susquehanna township, $175.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Joseph Peters, Spangler, $100.

Neil Harkins et al. to Rose Harkins, Conemaugh township, $1.

Cambria Iron Company to Adolf Stahl, Westmont, $607.

Daniel Walter et ux. to James A. Page, Mineral Point, $450.

B. F. Watkins et ux. to H. M. Fry, Johnstown, $550.

O. W. Mapledoram et ux. to Kate Wright Johnstown, $1,000.

Edwark B. Entwisle et ux. to Maggie E. Sell, Johnstown, $400.

Helen V. Austin et vir to Sarah A. Vickroy, Upper Yoder township, $300.

Lucinda Ribely et vir to George C. Cooke, Stonycreek township, $1,710.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to Ruth A. Berkey, South Fork, $75.

John S. Wicks et ux. to Mary J. Wicks, South Fork, $800.

Morgan J. Cramer to David J. Cramer Chest township, $550.

Assignee of Felix A. Lee to Peter P. Lehman, Dale, $1,000.

Harriet Nichol et vir to John S. Wicks, South Fork, $370.

William Murphy to Daniel Olmstead, East Taylor township, $75.

William E. Woodard to John F. Beiter, Portage, $300.

John Lovett, et ux. to Agnes V. L. Sullivan, Adams township, $1.

John Lovett et ux. to Josephine Lovett, Adams township, $1.

Mathiot Reade et ux. to school district of Cresson township, Cresson township, $160.

Samuel Kelley et ux. to Thomas Litzinger, Patton, $200.

Joseph A. Gray et al. to Goorge Crook, Chest township, $400.

Mary H. West et vir to John E. Weimer, Ferndale, $1.

Sarah A. Vickroy to John E. Weimer, Ferndale, $300.

James C. Stewart et ux. to Emery Davis, Blacklick township, $1,400.

Benedictine Society to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, Carroll township, $1.

David J. Jones et al. to Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, Cambria township, $1.

A. E. Patton, Trustee, to M. E. Church of Patton, Patton, $1.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Patton M. E. Church, Patton, $1.

John Sanker et ux. to Thomas A. Karnes, Cresson, $115.

Andrew Gates et ux. to Jonathan Mitchell, South Fork $235.

Francis Warner et ux. to John Leahey, Jr., et al., Washington township, $300.

Communication.

Carrolltown, Pa., July 16th, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—In your issue of the 13th inst. I see a communication by Mr. Luke Behe, in which, referring to mine of the 22ult. on the single tax theory, he says: "The side of the argument advanced is very beautiful—in theory—but there is another side to this question which it might be well to scrutinize. The lands in Cambria county average in value about twenty dollars an acre. The amount of tax required is about $100,000. Now how much would this be per acre."

Suppose this valuation is correct, taking farm and, building sites, mineral lands and all, what does the single taxer propose to do? Simply to tax all these lands at their true value exclusive of all improvements. For example: In a town, a lot worth $10,000 would be assessed the same as one thousand acres of farm land worth ten dollars an acre, no matter whether either of them is occupied or used or not. If there is anything unjust in this I would like to have it pointed out to me. As Mr. Behe admits the beauty of the theory, I presume he does not theorectically deny the equal right of all men to the use of the earth, and that the value of the land (not the intristic worth,) is caused by the presence of population in a community.

He says, "I fail to see how land owners are responsible for strikes or any other of the ills which we hear so much of at present."

Nearly all students of our social conditions claim that the land question is at the bottom of the whole labor problem.

Of course the land owners are not the cause, but land ownership, that is, the false principle of treating land as if subject to the same right of private property as the products of labor, thus shutting out the masses of men from the common inheritance—the right to the use of the earth—and allowing capital to monopolize the natural resources, by which men's labor is reduced to the condition of helplessness at the feet of capital, begging for work. No the land owners are not personally to blame. Indeed many of them have been cruelly wronged by having been compelled to pay heavily for a bit of land on which to found a home and apply their labor, and are continually harrassed by unjust taxes for the purpose of enriching monopolies of various kinds, such as railroads, "protected" manufacturies, etc.

I think Mr. Behe's strictures on corporations are too sweeping. An institution cannot be properly called a monopoly unless it infringes on the rights of others. Let "equal freedom" be the watchword. Whatever will not stand this test, should be restricted, modified, abolished or controlled by government for the common good. This done and our labor troubles will soon be a curiosity of the dim and shadowy past.

Yours Respectfully, J. F.

Killed at the Tunnel.

The mangled remains of Daniel McKinney, aged 19, and James Nolen, aged 18, both residents of Delaney, in this county, were found on tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad near the east end of the Gallitzin tunnel about four o'clock on last Sunday morning by Michael Hyneck,

When found the remains were so badly mangled that they could not be identified and were gathered up and taken to Altoona and from there sent to the Blair county almshouse.

On Sunday eveaing Philip McKinney, a brother of Daniel, and Peter Sheridan both of Delaney, went to Altoona and after viewing the remains, identified both the bodies. The two unfortunate men had left Delaney on Friday last with the intention of going to Westmoreland county for work. It is supposed that they were unsuccessful and were on their way home when they were struck by a train.

Both bodies had been dragged under the cars along the ties for a distance of nearly a hundred yards.

The Great Difference.

One great difference between the Harrison administration and the Cleveland administration is this: Under the Harrison administration we were paying off and cancelling government bonds, and under the Cleveland administration we are issuing new bonds and rapidly increasing the national debt. Does any one think the change from Harrison to Cleveland a good thing?—*Herald.*

And Cleveland's first administration left in the treasury over $100,000,000 to pay the bonds with and the Harrison administration not only left the treasury empty, but had managed the finances so badly that Cleveland's administration was compelled to issue bonds to tide over the extravagent expenditures incurred during the Harrison administration.

The Coal Miners.

Philipsburg, Pa., July 24.—If the long strike in this region is not effectually broken by the end of the week, it will not be the fault of the operators. To-day fifty guards were placed at the Atlantic shaft, forerunners of a large body of new men expected to arrive to-morrow, perhaps to-night. Captain Clark has been transferred from Punxsutawney to this section and will be in command of affairs.

The mass meeting which was to have been held at Houtzdale to-day has been postponed until to-morrow, the committee sent to Philadlephia on Sunday to confer with the Berwind-White Company not having returned. They wired that the company would not pay more than forty cents for mining where the veins are three feet or more, but would allow a higher price for veins under three feet. Interviews with a number of miners to-day are to the effect that the proposition will not be accepted.

The hearing of the miners charged with having burned down the tipple at the Imperial mine was continued at Osceola today. In the warrant are the names of some prominent citizens and this fact causes the hearing to be attended by hundreds. W. I. Shaw, of Houtzdale, counsel for the defendants, secured an adjournment of the hearing until Thursday.

Disgusted Democrats

Last week two good old Democratic farmers were in Ebensburg and had wool for sale. When informed of the low price at which wool was selling and that the low price was the direct cause of the Democratic party, in putting wool on the free list, one exclaimed, with emphasis, too, that if God would spare his life he would never again vote the Democratic ticket. The other one declared that if his life was spared and he was permitted to live for one hundred and fifty years, he would never vote for a Democrat. The above cases are actual facts.—*Herald.*

And yet those "two good old Democrats," if they exist at all and have brains enough to be Democrats, know that wool is now selling under the duty imposed by the McKinley tariff, and that the price of wool has been declining ever since the passage of the McKinley bill. If "the above cases are actual facts," the "two good old Democratic farmers" should go in partnership with the people who believe that the duty of 75 cents a ton on coal is to enable the coal barons to pay American wages—35 cents a ton for mining.

The World's Fair "rebuilt for the Pages of History."

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in August, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of M. K. B. Creery, of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, under deed of voluntary assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors, in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, will expose at public sale or vendue on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., all the right, title and interest of said M. K. B. Creery, of, in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Julian street on the east, and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of M. E. McKenrick on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a TWO-STORY

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

☞The same being well located for business or residence and in a desirable locality, making it a valuable property either for a home or for investment.

TERMS OF SALE:

The property will be sold on the following terms, to wit: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; 15 per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the court; 25 per cent. in three months; 25 per cent. in six months, and 25 per cent. in nine months, when deed and possession will be given.

Persons desiring any information concerning the property, or to examine the same, should call on or address the Assignee or his Attorney.

M. D. BEARER,
Assignee of M. K. B. Creery.
J. F. McKENRICK,
Attorney for Assignee.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 20, 1894.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

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$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address
H. A. ENGLEHART,
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Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,

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General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm of large capital. Quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 849 Broadway, N. Y.

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BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 6 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS

We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....98c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.

Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies Slippers, 50c.

AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A solid leather working shoe for wear, nobbly.....98c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE

A LEADER

on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

$6.00.

☞Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

Yours,

H. ORTH,

THE LEADER.

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Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A

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ESTABLISHED 1888.

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The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank

OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

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Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

☞Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

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☞Office in Opera House, Center street.

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SURGEON and SPECIALIST.

Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

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Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend for the purpose of receiving county, state and dog taxes assessed for the year 1894, at the place of holding elections (or the usual place of receiving taxes by former county treasurers) in the respective districts on the dates mentioned below, viz.:

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent will be added.

Northern District.

Jackson township	July 10
Blacklick township	" 11
Barr township	" 11
South Fork borough	" 12
Cresson township	" 12
Wilmore borough	" 13
Summerhill township	" 13
Lilly borough	" 17
Washington township	" 17
Portage borough	" 18
Portage township	" 18
Croyle township	" 19
Summerhill borough	" 19
Carrolltown borough	" 20
Carroll township	" 20
Spangler borough	" 24
Ebensburg borough	" 24
Hastings borough	" 25
Susquehanna township	" 25
Gallitzin township	" 26
Elder township	" 26
Munster township	" 26
Ashville borough	" 26
Patton borough	" 27
Dean township	" 27
Ebensburg borough	" 28
Clearfield township	" 28
Cambria township	" 30
Chest Springs borough	" 30
Loretto borough	" 31
Allegheny township	Aug. 1
Gallitzin borough	" 2
Tunnelhill borough	" 7
Reade township, South	" 7
Reade township, East	" 8
White township	" 9
Chest township	" 10

The County Treasurer will be in the Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, every Monday and Saturday from July 9th to August 25th, and every day after August 25th.

F. H. BARKER,
County Treasurer
Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., July 13, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 56 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7 20, 10 20 a m., and 3.30 p. m and arrive at Cresson at 7 57, 10 55 a. m. and 4.05 p m. Leave Cresson at 9 20, 11.30 a. m and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2 40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.25 a. m. and

PICKED UP.

THE Brooklyn (N. Y.) bridge cars have carried 297,000,000 without an accident.

NORTH AFRICA, New Zealand, Egypt, Finland, have elaborate school systems, says Stanley Hall.

THE emperor of Germany owns a farm, and milk is sold from it in full measure, without dilution.

COAL production of the United States in 1892 was 179,000,000 tons, worth four times the product of silver.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW is said to have found great enjoyment in smoking and to have abandoned the habit as mentally injurious.

TO MEET the mischief of railway passes to legislators in Virginia, a law has been made requiring the companies to furnish them.

MRS. M. S. BARNEY, of Nantucket, Mass., has been reelected overseer of the poor, and Mrs. S. O. Jones has been elected to the same board this year.

A JAPANESE clergyman, who worked with great success, held that the churches should be self-supporting from the start, and he worked accordingly.

JAMESTOWN, Plymouth and New York were our early settlements. Now Plymouth has 8,000 inhabitants, New York, 1,000,000 and Jamestown not a dozen.

FUR AND FEATHERS.

A BALD eagle carried off a bottle of hair restorer from Perryville, Pa.

SELDON SPENCER, of Essex, Conn., has a hen which lately astonished him by laying an egg that weighs twenty ounces and measures eight and one-half inches in circumference.

THERE'S a dog at Southwest Harbor, Me., which has trotted from Somesville to the Harbor and back, twelve miles a day, six days in the week, for four years. Thus he has traveled nearly 15,000 miles.

BOB MAWSLEY, of Jacksonville, Fla., has a pair of young eagles which he has trained to carry through the air a basket containing his seven-year-old boy. His only regret is that he can't enjoy a trip himself till he has caught a few more of the birds.

A CAT owned by Daniel E. Rowe, of Belfast, Me., disappeared and was not seen for three weeks. It was finally found imprisoned in a lobster trap, in a very weak condition, where she is believed to have been all the time, without nourishment of any kind. She has now fully recovered.

PERSONAL NOTES.

PRINCE GEORGE OF PRUSSIA is about to publish his memoirs.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD is the leader of the three hundred theosophists in France.

IT is estimated that Queen Victoria's visit to Florence and Coburg will cost her about $75,000.

MME. SEVERINE, the only woman journalist of any prominence in France, lives in Paris, and is able to earn by her writings $12,000 to $15,000 a year.

THE maharajah of Mysore has issued a decree that in future no girl may marry at an age of less than eight years and no boy at less than fourteen.

MR. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT, the well-known interviewer, lecturer and man of letters, has been commissioned to explore Africa. He starts shortly for Calcutta.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE, the widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, has just finished a volume of poems, which is to be issued shortly in German and French.

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN.

THE queen of Corea has a woman physician, who is paid a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year.

MRS. FLEMING, the assistant of Prof. Pickering at Harvard observatory, has recently discovered four new variable stars.

THE president of the First national bank of Lexington, Neb., is Mrs. H. R. Temple, and her daughter, Miss Temple, is the vice president.

MISS YOSEPH, the young Persian who is about to graduate from the New York Women's Medical college, will return to the country of her birth as the only native female physician there.

MRS. KENDAL, who is so justly noted for her lovely complexion, gives the following as her complexion recipe: Ten hours' sleep every night, a four-mile walk every day, vigorous rubbing in cold water, brown bread, no sweets and no coffee.

WORSHIP OF A HERO.

The Kossuth Memento That Was Secured by the Alcott Children.

A reference to the welcome which Emerson gave Kossuth reminds a Boston Transcript writer of a story that Louisa M. Alcott used to tell. The Alcott children, says the writer, were always hero worshipers. They had heard from their brave, great-hearted mother the story of Kossuth's work and Kossuth's country, and finally they were taken to hear him speak. They came home thrilled with the inspiration of it, and then lamented bitterly that they had secured no relic of the great patriot, however insignificant, which they could enshrine and worship, as their fashion was. But Anna—the gentle, timid Meg of later time—drew, exultantly and blushingly, a glass goblet from beneath her cloak, and whispered: "He drank from it!" "She had rushed in," said Miss Alcott, "where we other vandals feared to tread. While the father was soaring with Kossuth into the heroic empyrean, and we all stood round, amening so to speak, Anna had stolen close to the desk, and whipped the goblet under her cloak. We built a little shrine for it, and hung it on our chamber wall."

PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND uses the very tiniest of stub pens stuck into a massive holder, and his handwriting is small and very distinct. Mrs. Cleveland writes in fine, large characters.

MRS. MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN has in the dining-room of her house in Washington the mirror used by Dolly Madison in the white house and afterward in her own home as long as she lived.

COL. DANIEL S. LAMONT, secretary of war, and family will spend a portion of the summer at Sorrento, where they have a cottage, and it is reported that President and Mrs. Cleveland and little Ruth will be their guests for awhile.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S tastes in jewelry are very simple. Although she owns a number of rings she rarely wears any except her wedding ring. A favorite ornament on dress occasions is a beautiful diamond star, which was one of her wedding gifts.

HISTORICAL YEARS.

1849. The magnetic clock invented and put in use by Dr. Locke.

1841. The calotype process of photography perfected and patented.

1851. Grand Industrial exposition opened in London by the queen.

1839. Sun pictures brought to comparative perfection by Daguerre, of Paris.

1845. Gutta percha brought into general use for overshoes, clothing and other articles.

1846. Singular discovery of the planet Neptune by two astronomers working independently.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you. JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

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IN AN ARSENIC MINE.

The Production of the Deadly Drug Is Not Unhealthy to the Miners.

Many points of interest are brought out in a description in a technical journal of the way in which arsenic is obtained from one of the most famous mines in England, the Devon Great Consols. The mine, says the Montreal Star, was originally worked for copper alone, and would have been abandoned but for the discovery that the waste thrown out as worthless when copper was sought proved rich in arsenic. Although copper is still raised, it is in small quantities, and the mine has been resolved into an arsenic works. The arsenical pyrites consist of twenty-five to thirty per cent. of iron, twelve and one-half to fourteen per cent. of arsenic and the rest of earthy matter. After being crushed this is sorted by girls of from thirteen to sixteen years of age. It is then washed and "jigged" or sifted and passed on to the first calciner, where it is burned with low class coal, and produces "arsenic soot" so mixed with smoke soot from the coal as to be a gray color.

The arsenic and soot, deposited in combination in the chimney or condenser, are scraped out and taken to the second calciner for purification. The calciners consist of revolving iron drums, through which a fire of anthracite coal is carried on rotating iron furnaces kept red hot. As the arsenic soot is subjected to the influence of this heat the arsenic is sublimed and condensed. This operation has to be carefully watched, and if the workmen burn the arsenic badly they have to pay for it. Three men in four weeks will make one hundred tons of arsenic. The chimney in which the arsenic is condensed is a mile long. It is carried to an incline up a hill, with iron doors in the side. As the hot blast passes upwards it deposits a crust of arsenic crystals on the brickwork all around to a depth of from two to three inches, and minute dust of crystals fall to the floor. The smoke has then to pass into an upright chimney one hundred and twenty-five feet high, but just before doing so it has to traverse a shower of water, which catches what remains of the arsenic, nothing but sulphurous acid being allowed to escape.

The arsenic is liable to produce sores if permitted to lodge in wrinkles and folds of the flesh, or about the mouth and nostrils. As a rule, however, this only happens when there is carelessness as to personal cleanliness, and the arsenic workers simply have to wash themselves thoroughly every day on returning from work. Otherwise the work is considered healthful. It prevents all eczema, and the fumes of sulphuric acid, as well as the arsenical dust, are fatal to germs of disease. Most workmen remain at the works for a number of years without suffering, but occasionally the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, loss of appetite, nausea, frontal headache and anaemia declare themselves. When this takes place the work has to be given up entirely. The greatest danger to which the workmen are exposed is met when it is necessary for any purpose to enter the upright shaft. The effect on the eyes is most painful and a further curious evidence of the virulence of the pervading atmosphere becomes manifest. The men wear linen garments, lined with flannel, and the sulphuric acid fumes completely destroy the linen in a few moments, leaving the flannel intact, so that the men go into the shaft in linen and come out in wool. Fortunately, it is seldom necessary to enter the shaft, or great loss of sight would ensue.

NERVOUSNESS IN AMERICA.

Dr. Mitchell Says It Is the Characteristic Disease of the Nation.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell considers it proved beyond any dispute that nervousness is the characteristic malady of the American nation, growing upon them in a frightfully accelerated ratio every year, and threatening them with disasters at no distant date which the mind shrinks from contemplating, says a writer in McClure's Magazine. The number of deaths from this cause is already appalling and is steadily and rapidly increasing. In some of the busy centers the tables of mortality show that the proportion of nerve-deaths has multiplied more than twenty times in the last forty years, and that now the nerve-deaths number more than one-fourth of all the deaths recorded. What is most shocking in these returns, this fearful loss of life occurs mainly among young people of both sexes.

This means that the Americans are fast becoming a very short-lived people; and that if they were shut in on themselves for only a few years, without any influx of vitality by immigration, the publication of the census would send a pang of horror and alarm throughout the land.

What is the cause of this? Dr. Mitchell is clearly of opinion that the first and most potent cause is the climate. How or why the climate of America produces the effect that it does has never been explained. Dr. Mitchell says the operation of climatic conditions in relation to health in this country is utterly mysterious; but he is quite persuaded that the development of a nervous temperament is one of the race changes which are also giving the Americans facial, vocal and other peculiarities derived from none of their ancestral stocks. Some scientific observers have affirmed that there is an "electric" quality in the climate here which operates powerfully on the nerves, but it is not clear what they mean by that; and Dr. Mitchell, who has probably given the subject more attention than anybody else, does not consider the evidence of this electric agency sufficient to found a theory.

What is certain is that people coming largely from the phlegmatic races undergo a change of temperament here and become excitable, emotional and irritable in a degree that is unknown in any other part of the world. Another plainly recognized effect of the American climate is that it makes the strain of either mental or physical labor much more severe than it is elsewhere.

SPROUTS OF EXPERIENCE.

WHY kill small reptiles? They are insect eaters and our friends.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP.—It is the one which you cannot only raise, but also sell to advantage.

FOR ONION MAGGOT.—English gardeners recommend the use of soot, both applied to the soil and dusted on the plants.

THE division of agricultural soils is a brand new branch of the agricultural department. Prof. Milton Whitney has been appointed chief. To this division has been assigned the duty to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture, under the surface of the ground, and the relation of these conditions to crop distribution.—American Gardening.

Worse and Worse.

James Payn tells, in the Illustrated London News, of a whist player being told by an opponent that he could always tell by his face when he had a good hand. This he resented exceedingly and applied to his partner for a refutation of it, but he was only still more irritated by his form of corroboration, "that he had never noticed any expression in his countenance whatever."

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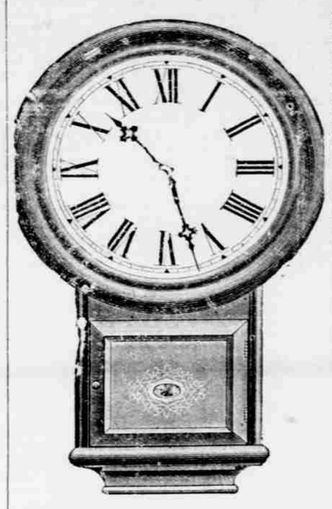

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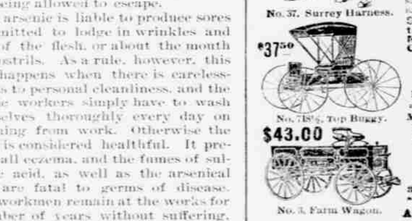

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FOR SALE. NO USE TO OWNER.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism in the arm and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now 'limp around,' and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CARROL. Eureka, Nevada.

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

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SACRED MONKEYS.

Disturbance of the Adjuncts to the Brahmin Worship.

In certain parts of India monkeys are regarded as objects of worship. In "Reminiscences of Seventy Years' Life, Travel and Adventure," the author was about to enter the court of a large monkey temple at Nuddea, when the officiating Brahmin said: "No person must visit the court of Huniman"—the monkey god—"with his shoes on." After some discussion, however, the point was yielded, the party entering without removing their shoes. Of another occasion he writes:

In passing up the country, when near to Nuddea, I happened to stroll into a bamboo tope, or jungle, when the boat had put to for the night. I had not advanced far before I heard a terrible uproar all around, and was not a little alarmed, on looking up, to behold a whole army of the largest monkeys making towards me from all quarters.

Some jumped on the ground before me, others swung by the bamboos over my head, and many closed up the path in my rear. Several females had young ones clinging to them, but this did not seem to render them less agile than the others. A few of the largest, and apparently the oldest, chattered for about half a minute together; then the whole tribe responded, while all closed in upon me.

What to do I knew not. However, I hallooed as loudly as I could to make my people hear, and to my great comfort the monkeys retreated a few paces every time I did so. This encouraged me to persevere, but I perceived that when I began to retreat they closed upon me again, without being affected by my noise.

Once more I stood still and gave a tremendous shout, when back they went again. I gained full twenty yards this time before they came jumping around; and just as I was about to repeat the call, my hopes were raised by beholding a poor, decrepit old woman some hobbling through the midst of them.

She shook two or three of them by the paws as she passed; but no sooner had she come within hearing than she opened upon me a torrent of abuse for disturbing the sacred animals in their retirement. She motioned me, with almost frantic gestures, to depart quickly, and her tongue never ceased till I was quite out of hearing.

I was not long in fulfilling her commands, as the monkeys all seemed implicitly to obey her bidding, and made a way for my retreat. When I quitted the jungle I met my servant, who said he was coming to tell me not to disturb the monkeys, as Huniman owned that bamboo grove. The old woman, it appeared, was employed by the Brahmins to give the monkeys food every day; beside which they were worshiped by all the people in the country round, who brought offerings of rice and sweetmeats to them continually.

SPIDER ON THE WIRES.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication by Their Webs.

Two of the main through wires between New York and Boston were recently reported "in trouble" east of New London, says the New York Sun. They positively refused to work at all in the morning, but from about eleven o'clock in the forenoon until eleven o'clock at night they were found to be all right. From this peculiarity they came to be known as "the twelve-hour wires," and Lineman Williams was directed to find out what the matter was with them. He located "the trouble" as being between Neank and Poquonnock Bridge, and then walked back and forth and forth and back along the rails, with his eyes seaming the row of telegraph poles and wires in a vain search for the mischievous cross. He kept up the hunt for two or three days, and finally, just as he had given up in despair, and was swinging himself on to a train to go home, he caught sight of a large cobweb in the shadow of a big elm tree, which was bound from one of the erratic wires to the other. Williams came back to the cobweb the next morning and eyed it eagerly. He was not long in climbing the pole nearest to it, and then he saw that the web was the really gigantic product of several spiders, his big white surface flapping idly to and fro between the two wires which it connected. Its face was bespangled with big gems of dew; in fact, the condition was the same as if the two wires had been connected with a sheet of muslin saturated with water. Nothing will "cross" and "kill" two electrically charged wires more effectually than a wet substance of this kind connecting them. When the sun dried the dew off the cobweb the "cross" disappeared, and did not come back again until a rainstorm came or the next dew fell. Williams gathered the cobweb and stuffed it in his coat pocket. It made a large handful. There was no more trouble with the wires after that. When the lineman reported the matter to the eastern chief of the company at Boston he got laughed at for his pains, but on the following day he told his adventure with the cobweb to Superintendent Fred Fairchild, of the New Haven office, an expert electrician, who promptly declared that it was the cobweb which crossed the wire and at once sat down to a telegraph machine and talked for half an hour with the Boston chief, explaining to him where he was in error in assuming a cobweb could not "cross" a telegraph wire.

Deifying a Chinese Woman.

It is possible for any Chinaman, or even any Chinese woman, to become a deity by paying for the honor. A few years ago a rich and devout Chinese lady died in Soochoo. Her friends thought that an apotheosis was no more than her due, and communicated with the priests, who interviewed the gods on the subject, and discovered that the god of the left little toenail had no wife. The old lady was accordingly married to his godship, and is now enrolled as the "goddess of the left little toenail." The honor cost the old lady's estate over five thousand dollars.

Some Queer Creatures.

Not only do certain animals adopt the color of things about them, but change their habits and the requirements of their nervous system. Thus a Malay butterfly is well known, which imitates the appearance of a dead leaf on a twig, even to the extent of a transparent spot on its wings, to represent the hole nibbled by insects. A certain spider, a class of careful workers, spins a slovenly web, so that its own body may have a proper surrounding for imitating particles blown in by the wind. Certain fishes stand upright in the water to represent rushes.

Life in the Sahara.

Exploration is improving the popular knowledge of the Sahara. Instead of being largely below the sea, the greater part of it is from six thousand to eight thousand feet above that level; instead of being rainless, showers make it bloom and cover it with green grass for a few weeks every year; large flocks and herds are maintained upon its borders; the oases are depressions where water can be collected and stored, and are villainously unhealthy in hot weather because of this stagnant water and the filthy habits of the inhabitants; flies, scorpions and frightfully high temperature are the principal drawbacks to travel or life in the great desert.

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DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was troubled also much with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

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"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

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"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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AN EXPENSIVE DINNER.

It Cost at the Rate of Seven Hundred Dollars a Plate.

"History of the cuisine fairly teems with descriptions of costly meals," remarked a resident of Brooklyn recently to a writer for the Washington Post, "but I read how that prodigate Roman gabafead the Roman emperor had a single dish, the tables once at which two hundred guests sat, and another Roman, Apicius, gave a supper to a dozen cronies that cost a quarter of a million dollars. Vitellius, still another Roman emperor, likewise entertained his brother at a little snack that cost a couple of hundred thousand. All these were ancient fellows, who ate nightingales' tongues and humming birds' brains and similar delicate dainties. Coming down to modern and plain, ordinary, everyday things, I ate a supper once in this town that cost a friend of mine fifteen hundred dollars. A gentleman named Parker kept an establishment devoted to entertaining gentlemen in sundry games of chance. One night the friend I speak of and myself were killing an evening here together, when we conceived the idea that a visit to Parker's would be just the thing to put it into execution at once. I had never gambled in my life, and my friend has not done it since. We went upstairs and entered the room just as supper was announced. My friend did not want to eat anything, but I was hungry, and when some plausible rascal of a dealer told me that there was broiled Smithfield ham, thanked me, and pullets' eggs as a sort of side issue, the otherwise gorgeous feast I longed for the supper room, despite my companion's pleadings. Of course, he followed me when he found his protestations were useless, and we enjoyed a feed immensely. When we came to my friend pulled out a twenty-dollar bill and said he would play a game or two to pay for our supper. I bade him in turn not to do it, but he was obdurate as I had been. He had a twenty-dollar bill and tried hard to get it back. In two hours fourteen hundred dollars were gone glimmering. I had never felt so downright hungry, and that a slight request from a former acquaintance cannot keep me away from a dead-head feed."

TOO WARM FOR COMFORT.

A Spot in Persia Where the Thermometer Shows 130 in the Shade.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the borders of the Persian gulf, says an exchange. For the successive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred and forty degrees in the shade night and day, to run up as high as one hundred and thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon. At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of this sun-scorched belt, as though it was nature's intention to make the place as uninhabitable as possible, water from wells is a thing unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of five hundred feet, but always with the same result—no water. Notwithstanding this serious drawback, a numerous population contrives to live there, and thanks to copious springs, which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore. The water from these springs is obtained in the most curious and novel manner. Hundreds, whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life-giving fluid, repair to the bottom of the gulf where the springs are situated, and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf close to the springs burst forth is nearly one hundred feet deep, but the method of the divers—manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the basins over the fountain jets; this, too, without drinking the salt water of the gulf in connection with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how the springs were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history.

RUSSIA'S BOSS DOCTOR

Little Eccentricities That Make Him the Object of Professional Ridicule.

Prof. Zakharin, of Moscow, who attended the czar during his recent serious illness, is almost as well known in Russia for his eccentricities as for his eminence as a physician. When he was called to attend to a patient, specific British Medical Journal, special arrangements must be made in the house. All dogs must be kept out of the way, all clocks must be stopped, doors must be thrown wide open, the professor on entering begins a series of gradual undressing, leaving his coat in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his goloshes in the third room, insists on perfect silence on the part of the afflicted relatives, except in answer to his questions, when their answers must be literally "Yes" and "No." He has a theory which he puts into practice in the maxim "Take a rest when you are tired," and accordingly he lays down every eight or ten days. His demeanor toward doctors who visit him when he happens to be unemployed fills him greatly feared by them, and about eight years ago a kind of opposition was got up in opposition to Zakharin, which many hundreds of doctors took part. Resolutions were passed, addresses were presented, and even during the gathering storm made their way into the press. These manifestations of feeling were quickly repressed in a way characteristic of Russia, for the then general-governor of Moscow, Prince Dolgorukoff, sent for the leaders of the medical journals in which the addresses were printed and told them that if he published a word more about Zakharin he would have to have a new cow in twenty-four hours' time. The eccentricities, however, were not confined to his bedside of his patient; they were courteous and considerate, and, though taking and minute in his examinations and very thorough in his treatment. So successful has he been in the profession that he is believed to have made some half-million sterling.

A Trait of David Dudley Field.

The late David Dudley Field was famous for how to treat deserving young men at the beginning of his own profession. A young man who had come from the country happened to be in London at the time of an important international convention of lawyers, of which Mr. Field was there as an influential delegate to the convention. The young man was a great lawyer and the young man was not acquainted, but the latter was anxious to be established and perhaps a little embarrassed to find not only that he received no invitations to the meetings of the convention, but was made to take a seat in the gallery with the comparatively small group of strangers for whom the profession sought to do honor. These unexpected slights and rebuffs were all the result of a misunderstanding from Mr. Field.

The Typewriter in Greek.

A woman in Cambridge, England, who has built up a successful business in typewriting has obtained a machine fitted with the Greek alphabet and the mathematical signs so that she can do work for the benefit of mathematicians and classical scholars. The future of the typist looks complicated if she is going to acquire a knowledge of all languages before beginning her career.